SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1886

Subscription by Mall-Post Paid BUNDAY, Por Tour. BATLY AND SUNDAY, Per Teat.....

THE SUR to-day consists of twelve pages Our friends should see that their necessan fur nishes them with the entire paper.

To Prevent Bullying.

The Hon, WILLIAM W. RICE, the Representative of the Worcester district of Massachusetts in Congress, is anxious, although he comes from inland, to have the rights and interests of the fishermen of eastern Massachusette and Maine clearly set forth and stoutly defeaded whenever the fishery question comes up for discussion. He is said to have prepared an exhaustive speech on the subject. He wants to show Great Britain. he is reported as saying, that "there is one country on earth she can't bully."

This is a commendable spirit. The United States ought to stand out for the rights of the Northeast fishermen, and ought not to allow themselves to be bullied by Great Britain. But as to the fisheries Great Britain has hitherto tricked the United States. There has been no need for any bullying. And what, in the present condition of our navy and our coast defences, can spirited defiances of Great Britain amount to? Congressmen may talk as big as they like, but everybody knows that as far as the protection of the coast is concerned, this great nation is absolutely helpless and at the mercy of any enemy. Instead of being, as we ought to be, fully able to proteet ourselves against foreign enemies, the United States are liable to be builfied by nations vastly inferior in resources and population. Great as our latent military and naval resources are, if foreign war should come anddenly, as modern wars are liable to come, the United States could do nothing to prewent the enemy from destroying the great seaboard cities and inflicting incalculable loss or exacting a monstrous indemnity at the very beginning of the war.

There is no use in being the dupe of loud phrases. Great Britain, in our present helplessness, can bully us if she chooses. We are at her mercy. For that matter, it does not need a great power to bully us. Brazil is fully competent for the task, and so is Japan. Mr. Rice and all his colleagues should put

their assertion of American rights, as against Great Britain or any other power, into a practical form by giving the United States what they are now without, the means of self-defence. Now is the time to begin the work upon whose necessity Mr. Tilpun has lately insisted with so much vigorous wisdom. The work will doubtless be long, but now is the time to begin it. It is a diagrace and a humiliation to every American that his country is at the mercy of any petty power which has been able to borrow money enough to buy or construct great fronclads and powerful guns. The United States do not want to bully anybody, but peither do they mean to be bullled. It is for the present Congress to give them the means of self-protection, and make an end of the abourd and shameful weakness in which they are exhibited to foreign nations.

Stand By Ireland Now.

If we can trust the telegraphed accounts of the decision reached by the Tory Cabinet on Friday, It is plain that Ireland must lean, as she has never leaned before, on the unwavering support of her American well wishers. Instead of deferring to the prayer of Ireland for a State Government, the Ministers are said to have determined to demand of Par-Unment a reënactment of some of the most arbitrary and odlous features of the Crimes act. With a cynical contempt of the claims of duty and of bonor, Lord SALEBURY seems not unwilling to figure as the man who, if ble son nek brend, gives him a stone, or if he ask a fish, gives him a serpent. The decision is said to have been unani-

bans it was so. But no one who recalls their recent declarations will believe that protests were unheard during the prefatory discussion from such men as Lord CARNARVON, Lord BANDOLPH CHURCHILL, and Sir MICHARD HICKS-BEACH. That their remonstrances are now unheeded, that the mild polley which they imposed last year upon their party is now to be reversed, and that the weighty obligations contracted the late elections are to be shabbily disowned, means that the Conservatives rely on such a sweeping desertion of Mr. GLADSTONE by the Whige as will permit them to defy Parnellite resentment and obstruction. Lord Salishury and his colleggues must possess better means than any yet given to the public of measuring the gravity of the rupture provoked by the estion of home rule between the nominal leader of the Liberals and his former Whigh condiutors. Even on the surface of events the omens of far-reaching and irrevocable discord are sufficiently portentous.

Thus we now see for the first time since the revolution of 1688 the great Whig fami-Hes of CAVENDISH and RUSSELL, of CAMP-BELL and GROSVENON -so far, at all events, as they are represented by their heads-united in open and vehement revolt against the secredited champion of Liberal opinions. With such an example set by the Duke of DEVONSHIRE and BEDFORD, of AR-OYLL and WESTMINSTER, the whole White aristocracy will be powerfully swayed toward zenious ecoperation with their fellow magnates in the Conservative ranks. It is true that, notwithstanding his father's uncompromising attitude, the Marquis of HARTINGTON still wavers, and that three other members of the late Cabinet Lord GRANVILLE, Lord SPENCER, and Lord ROSEBERY - seem reluctant to abandon their old leader. But the tide of Whig dissatisfac tion is setting too strongly for a few faithful

men to stem. Not the less will Mr. GLADSTONE be found s tower of strength, though it will probably require a new election to demonstrate that can dispense with Whig support. The Radicals, it must be remembered, still wince under the losses tufficted by the Irish voters in English borougns, and, although the soreness will in time doubtless be allayed, it is very questionable whether they would be strong enough, in concert with the Parnellites and such Liberals as will under any cir cumstances adhere to Mr. GLADSTONE, to carry home rule measures through the present House of Commons. If they could, the bill would certainly be thrown out by the Lords, four-fifths of whom are likely to sustain Lord SALISBURY.

An early dissolution of Parliament, folsowed by a new and desperate struggle at the ballot box, seems, therefore, much more inevitable than it seemed a month ago, when we began to urge our friends in this commu-

If THE SUN desired to attack Mr. CLEVE-Times sees fit to attribute to us, namely, seek out some article abusing the President which one blackguard has written and another blackguard has printed, and to repro duce it as news," we should go to the files of the New York Times for material like this:

From the New York Flores. "Gor. CLEVELAND is willing to swindle the architects of the Capitol out of money which the State owes them for work done for the State, in order to gain a reputaas a reformer. This is about the cheapest and itself trick even of this very low-priced statesman."

That would fill the bill of double blackguardism. A blackguard wrote it and a blackguard printed it.

A Plan of Co-operation.

We have received a very important letter, n which Mr. J. G. BATTERSON, the President of the New England Granite Works, at Westerly, Rhode Island, proposes to the superintendent of the company, for the consideration of the workmen, a detailed plan for the division of the profits of the business be tween the capital and labor employed. The letter is dated the fourth of the present month, and therefore this plan of cooperation, which has some more or less origina features, is the latest which has been suggested. Mr. BATTERSON has devised it be cause, as now conducted, the company a times has been "forced to decline orders of considerable magnitude, for the reason that we dare not run the risk of a strike, which might involve us in heavy damages."

His proposition is, in brief, that both capltal and labor shall share in the net profit made on all the orders executed during 1886 by the company, in proportion to the amounts or values contributed by each. This net profit is to be determined by deducting from the gross receipts, first, the wages of the men employed as journeymen, which shall be paid monthly, and, secondly, the other expenses of conducting the business, superintendence, travelling expenses, clerk hire, taxes, insurance, and legal interest on the capital employed. The amount left shall then be divided into three parts, one as a dividend to labor, one as a dividend to capital, and one to be reserved as a guarantee fund, to which shall be charged all losses by bad debts, or credits given for materials and labor during the year.

The labor dividend shall be paid before any dividend is paid to capital, and the time of payment shall be at the end of the fiscal year. The statement of the net profits shall be verified by a competent accountant selected and agreed upon by the parties in interest. As the labor dividend is for labor only, no officer, superintendent, overseer, clerk, or agent will participate in it; and no workman who is discharged during the year for good and sufficient cause, such as drunkenness or bad workmanship, or who leaves the employment of the company without consent of the superintendent in writing, shall be entitled to any share. Discharge because of mere lack of work for him shall not, however, deprive a hand of his dividend.

But the value of all labor contributed to the business for the year shall, for the pur poses of a dividend, be treated as so much capital, "which capital, having been returned to the laborer in the form of wages, is still entitled to a share of the profits in just proportion to the amount contributed during the year in which such profits are made. Mr. BATTERSON than describes his plan fo the division of the dividend to labor:

"The true value of all labor contributed as aforesal during the year; and the divident to each will be de clared upon the exact amount thus earned and credite the entire amount paid for labor during the year to be \$150,000. Such an amount of capital employed and wages paid ought to insure an output of \$400,000, and a net profit of \$25,000. Of this amount one-third, or \$8,303.33, would be credited to guarantee account to provide for an assumed loss of about two per cent on the entire output; the hal-ance would remain for a dividend to capital and labor in proportion to their respective contributions, in this amounts to \$600 would have \$30.04. This dividend to lab r would also be materially increased, owing to the tendents, clerks, apprentices, &c., do not participate; so that if each man's labor be treated as so much capital ontributed to the business, that capital is not only re surned to its owner as wages at the end of each month but at the end of the year it is again reckened and rewarded with a high rate of interest."

All outstanding accounts and bills receivable at the end of the year shall be treated as good under the guarantee account, and included in the net profits; and if this guarantee fund is not enough to cover the losses, the amount must be made up by the stockholders, while if it is more than sufficient the surplus will belong to the stockholders, who will necessarily have control of the business, for "men employed every day in mechanical labor cannot watch the markets, or possess that aptitude for business management on a large scale which is requisite to success." Finally, work done or money earned by the aid of machinery will be counted to the credit of labor, and will share in the distribution of profits the same as

day's work or piece work. This plan of Mr. BATTERSON will doubtless seem entirely fair, so far as the workmen are concerned, to those who are accustomed to the management of large enterprises; but the mind of the laborer is likely to find it confusing, and even if it be accept ed by those in the employ of the company, they will probably be disappointed when they come to see the balance sheet for the year. Their individual dividend may be less than they expected, for, as Mr. BATTERSON says, "the profits in one year will be large, in another small, and in another nothing, while, in general, the actual profits of a bustness of such magnitude are not likely to be so great as those employed in it suppose

them to be. From Chicago to the Bendemeer.

The Senate has promptly confirmed the omination of Mr. FREDERICK H. WINSTON of Chicago as Minister to Persis, and he will pefore long make his bow to the Shah. Considering the lamentable stories sent to Washington by Mr. S. G. W. BENJAMIN, Mr. WIN-STON'S prodecessor, describing Persian mentals most politely insisting on extravagant presents from the American Minister and flerce royal guardsmen smiting his out riders and postillons for coming too near the royal harem resting by the roadside, the Government of the United States is fortunate in getting anybody to go to Teheran on Its account. Mr. BAYLES W. HANNA WAS SO frightened by Mr. BENJAMIN's reports of the penury to which an American diplomat in Persia must be reduced as to beg off. Mr Winston is a man of wealth, and besides, as a shrewd man of business, he may have suspected that Mr. BENJAMIN had unconsciously given a bear flavor to his Persian letters.

But why did Mr. WINSTON want to go to Persia as a Minister? Was it to spend money? Surely, he could make his money fly fast enough by travelling to Persia as a pomp? His reluctant destrict not to con-front the majesty of Persia clad in the uni-form of a special Brigadier-General of the Ultrain Valley of Constant ols National Guard shows that, who may have been his original leaning to Eastern magnificence, it is with a stiff republica upper lip and in ordinary Occidental garb that he betakes him to the East. Was it from the desire to be useful to his country Clearly not, for American Ministers are of no use anywhere. What, then, was the reason that could induce this rich and fortunate gentleman of Chicago to cross the ocean and many weary leagues of land in the present state of the thermometer?

Mr. WINSTON has at last declared the reason for which the curious have been seeking. Some of his Chicago friends gave him a dinner last week, and our decrepit contem porary, the Chicago Times, has a juvenile romp with English in describing the scene:

"FREDERICE H. WINSTON has been one of the gentle men who have always had seconded them the hospitality of Chicago, and the tribute paid him last evening at the festal board was worthy of him, not only as an eminent citizen, a lawyer of undaputed ability. a Democrat of national repute, and as the first American Mincrat of national repute, and as the first American Min-ister and Envoy Extraordinary at the Persian court. When the idea originated to banquet Mr. Wission prior to his departure for the Orient it was decided that the affair should be of unsurpassed brilliancy, and it was The banquet hall was in a blaze of Oriental splendor, and the appointments were gorgoou, yet appropriate Japanese and Persian decorations were displayed in profusion, their beauty being enhanced by the incan lescent lights and the beautiful candelabra. Strew tastefully on the stairway leading to and in the corridors adjacent to the room were costly and vari-colored rugs. Within all was splendor The tables were arranged in the form of a double L. an in the centre of the one at the south end of the hall and running east and west sat the Chairman, Judge Josz O. Rogans. Immediately behind him and hiding the bay window from view was a handsome bronze scene, an over this the national and Persian emblems hung in traceful festoons. In front of these the Chairman sat, and between the tables running north and south was an antique Persian carpet made for Shah Assas in the yea 1000 A. D. This was sent by the Persian Government t he Amsterdam Exposition of 1883, and is considered to se one of the finest examples extant of a real antique bersian carpet. On this rested a very presty flors lephant composed of white pink, and red carnations and, indeed, as a whole, the decorations were superb.

After a couple of hours at table the talkfeast began. Judge Rogens, who presided, said that Chicago ought to be gla I and was glad that a town of her age should represent his republic in "the land of CYRUS, DARIUS, and XERXES, and the land of the enlightened Shah, MUSC-ED-DEEN, to whose court our Who this Shah with guest is accredited." the aromatic name is Judge Rogers did not tell. Probably the name is a Chleago trans-Iteration of NASR-ED-DIN, which is the name of the reigning Shah, After bidding Mr. WINSTON "godspeed on his long travel by and and by water, ships of the sea and ships of the desert," steamers and camels, Judge Rogers "presented" Mr. Winston to the company-a rather unnocessary proceeding. as the company was composed of his friends and neighbors.

Mr. Wixsrox then made a beautiful and invigorating speech, full of Chicago, yet also full of soul. He was a Chicago man in every drop of his blood, and yet he was going to leave that beautiful city, "the pride of her sons and the wonder of the world." Naturally people wanted to know why he was going to leave. His answer is rather lisrespectful to Teheran, but most luter esting. It is a bashful declaration to the Muse, sweet and unexpected in a Cook county man. It is as if a bulbul were found singing in a sausage shop, a shy stream of poesy gushing from the ponderous lips of a Chicago pork dealer:

"Perhaps it is now expected of me that I give som xcuse, some reason, for leaving so much that dear to me. For leaving Obicago with her marble palaces, her well-paved streets, her magnificen churches, her unequalled theatres, her well-ordered and well-officered police; her splendid fire depart-ment, her able and houest city Government, her best Mayor, whom I am proud to call my friend, and above all her citizens, my friends whom I see around me to for a land seven thousand miles away, for a people whom I never saw, speaking a language I never heard, and about whose manners and customs even until recently I knew nothing. For Teheran, a city whose streets are unpaved or worse, without sidewalks, with houses not built of marble, but mud, or sun-dried bricks, with up Common Council, no city Governments, except the word of the Shah, with no railroads, no street cars, no churches, no theatres. Gentlemen, my answer to all questions as to my motive in going must be: I do not know; I canno tell. Perhaps there is implanted in the breast of even the most practical of men, such as I am, a germ of romance and poetry which seeks development at the expense of the material, and perhaps I, too, desire to scape for a season the every-day toll and struggle

where, the post tells us, 'There's a bower of roses on Bendemeer's stream, "E And the nightingale sings 'round it all the day long. In the hour of my childhood 'twas like a sweet dream To sit in the roses and hear the birds' song.

That bower and that music I never forget, But oft when alone in the bloom of the year

I think, Is the nightingale singing there yet?

Are the roses still bright on the caim Bendemeer? Inspired by the candelabra and the "variolored" rugs and Mr. Winston's fancy, Gen. JOHN C. BLACK made fitting answer to toast to "the land of LALLA ROOKH." and Mayor CARTER HARRISON wreathed with eloquence "The Peri at the Gate." It was a great night for Chicago. It was what the Chicago journals would call a carnival of L. ROORH. Everybody was full of the beautiful and invigorating. And so, thrilled with poetry and cheered on by the hope of findng the roses still bright by Bendemeer's stream, Mr. WINSTON will ride victoriously on the frolic surges and the camel's back. There is no business for an American Minis ter Resident and Consul-General to Persia but Mr. WINSTON will find plenty of roses and plenty of popples-and plenty of poppy cock to send to the State Department.

No More African Coasts to Seize.

The scramble of the European powers for ong strips of Africa's coasts is practically at an end, owing to the sudden exhaustion of the supply. Africa has 16,700 miles of seacoast, and thirteen months ago there still re mained of it about 3,600 miles that foreign Governments could appropriate if they thought the game worth the candle. Last year they cut off fresh strips of this unappropriated coast to add to their other African ossessions, and the fragments that now remain if pieced together would hardly reach from New York harbor to Cape Hat teras; and as they are utterly worthless, or are claimed by very ill-natured and pugnacious savages, we are not likely to hear of any new protectorates along the shores of the Dark Continent.

Even the greater part of the Saharan coast is now under the guardianship of the French and Spanish flags, France claiming the coast from the Senegal River north to Cape Blanco, while Spain has appropriated the region from that cape to Cape Bojador, about 300 miles. Much of this region is fairly populated, and amid the sandy wastes are rich

pases that are easily accessible from the sea The only unappropriated part of the slave coast was the King of Dahomey's thirty-five miles of seaboard, over which Portugal has established a protectorate, with the consent of his Majesty, who, in honor of the event has agreed to forego the usual sacrifice of human victims on the anniversary of his accession to the throne. England has assumed the control of 350 miles of seaboard, including all the Niger mouths, making her territory coterminous with that of Gor-

ns from the Cameroon district to the non coast just north of Gaboon. The ertin Congress divided among France, Portugal, and the Congo State 430 milesregions hitherto unappropriated or in dis-pute. These powers, together with Germany and England, now claim every inch of the coast from Gaboon to the Cape of Good Hope

On the southeast coast the only seabon

still in native hands is that of Zululand where, however, England's influence, with Germany's explicit consent, is dominant, and England holds St. Lucia Bay, to which Germany laid claim early last year. The only break in Portugal's long coast line north of Zululand is the native State of Angoche, with one hundred miles of coast. The natives here have never submitted to European authority. The Zanzibar possessions begin where those of Portugal end, at Cape Del gado, and beyond their northern limit, at the town of Warsheikh, stretch 1,800 miles of Somali coast, which, until within the past few months, have been wholly unappropriated. England has taken one or two points on the Gulf of Aden, and the German Eas African Society, whose operations have been promptly and zealously supported by Bis-MARCE'S Government, claims to have come into possession of all the rest of the Somall coast by virtue of two treatles just made with Sultan Yussur, which also give them favorable trading facilities in the interior.

Italy is seizing about all that is left of the native coast line on the southern borders of the Red Sea. With England predominant in Egypt, Turkey in Tripoli, France in Tunis and Algiers, and Germany exhibiting an interest in Morocco that is greatly alarming the potentate of that country, it is evident that Africa is pretty well girdled with European outposts, and that the real fasts about her wealth or poverty and her ultimate value to the commerce of the world are in a fair way to be discovered.

The Religious Editor.

We observe that the religious discussions of our esteemed contemporaries, the daily newspapers, are treated in a very satirical way by the Cutholic Herald. It is now customary, says our Roman neighbor, for these Journals to have in their employment a "religious editor," whose wearisome function it is to furnish "amusement for the million" by turning out " would-be critical homilies' on a subject of which he knows nothing experimentally or from philosophical examina-

The Catholic Herald then proceeds to give examples of the performances of this unhappy being, and makes clever and goodnatured fun of them. But before doing so it takes pains to make an exception in favor of THE SUN, whose religious admonitions and elucidations, it says, "steal their way through the darkest vision to throw light on the mental senses of whosoever desires it."

The reason why that is so must be that THE Sun has no perfunctory "religious editor, but treats the subject of religion as the most serious and important with which it is in duty bound to deal. Nor does it undertake to speak unless it has something to say, and comething of its own.

For THE SUN is no less a religious than a political and scientific newspaper, and in all its departments it requires of its writers a religious devotion to truth, and forbids their undertaking to discuss any subject they have not mastered. Least of all must religion, of transcendent importance, be handled without serious consideration and earnest convic-

tion. We deal, too, with the great principles of religion, and not with the mere variations of theological interpretation, and therefore we can appeal to every serious mind, whether Catholic or Protestant, Jew or infidel, without fear of arousing partisan animosities or awakening suspicions of our motives, for it is easy to discover that THE Sun is working in behalf of those central truths of Christianity which command the assent and admiration of both the believer and the skeptic.

Finally, THE SUN does not patronize religion, as if it was something apart that it would be prolitable to conciliate, but stands always as its earnest exponent and indomitable defender.

They are talking in Boston about restrictsession every two years, and journals of both parties seem to approve the project. Yet it is a blunder, and no thinker of democratic instincts can approve of it. Mr. BLAINE-whose instincts are democratic while his principles are nottakes the same view of the subject that we do. Mr. Seward also used to speak warmly in favor of frequent meetings of the people's represent atives, and unlimited opportunities for public discussion. "Mr. BLAINE," says a writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer, "refers to the drop-ping of annual sessions of the State Legislature as a mistake, like infrequency of election. BLAINE says the moderate expense which a session of the Legislature costs cannot be more wisely incurred than in bringing together and educating annually young men for the public service; and it is a mistak in a republican government to get rid of fre quent elections, because people must gover thomselves or somebody will soon gover them." This is solid truth, and the notio of the Boston mugwumps is folly. Moreover all attempts in this country to get around the government of the people by the people mus sooner or later end in failure.

O'DONNELL has done good service as Rail road Commissioner, and this nobody can deny

It is said that Senator Buck can repeat "Th

Yes, and the effect of his delivery is mor thrilling when he comes to these lines: "Come one come all, this rock shall fir From its firm base as soon as I."

Here's the gallant WATTERSON protesting that he doesn't propose to put the Democracy at once on a square free trade platform. Nei ther does Col. Monnison. Well. well. won ders will never cease. Are they, then, protect tectionists in disguise? Any way, we tende our most cordial compliments to both. They are mighty good fellows, politics or not.

That story about the Chicago dynamiters beats all. Whew!

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Labor Refermers for Commissioner O' Bennell Reporter-I have called to get your views of the probability of Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell reappointment. John Swinton-I do not know what Albany politician may do, but I do know if John O'Donnell is struck down at this time there is not a workingman in the State bu

will feel it a blow at himself personally. Q .- Is there a general movement in the city and State among erganized labor in favor of O'Donnell? A.—In this city there are in circulation in hundreds of work-shops and manufactories petitions in his favor, and. from the workmen to the proprietors, all sign. These with the name of the shop or firm on the petition, are being sent to the Governor by every mail. The same movement is going on all through the State. Q—Is there any politics in this? A.—If Gov. Hill and

impetuate the feeling in his favor.

the Senators listen to corporation harpies and defea Donnell, it will be bad politics for them. Q.-What started this boom! A .- O'Donnell has a ways been in sympathy with the wage-earning class He was one of the invited guests at the last dinner of Typegraphical Union [No. 6, and his recent prompt action is the lockout on the elevated railroads gave a free

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: A ble scheme for relieving the pressure of travel on Broadway, by means of an underground line or lines of railroad, between Bowling en and Madison square, to be extended into the country, appears in the Engineering News for Jan. 2 of this year as the "New York District Railway." It is well got up, and the scheme very clearly illustrated by sections in that journal. It claims to have the endorsement of respectable engineers "as to its exexperienced builders that "they can see no danger to the stability of buildings on the streets while the road is under construction," and that \$3,000,000 per mile will possibly be the outside cost, including, as is naively stated, "the dumping into the bay'of all refuse

The scheme consists, briefly, in excavating

excavations."

between the curbs of the streets, to a depth of from 16 to 22 feet, giving four distinct passage ways, with solid intermediate partition walls, roviding for as many rail tracks, with a clear width for each compartment of 8% feet. The outside tracks for way travel, and the inside for long travel, or express trains operated by electric motors. All of these tracks connect at the stations (presumably a half mile apart) by cross galleries, or corridors, and stairways. In addition 4% feet of width is taken on each side be collected all the pipes or conduits required for water, gas, steam heating, pneumatic tubes, electric cable, telegraph and telephone wires now on the street, or required for future needs; and also all the requirements of the city in the way of efficient drainage of the streets and sewerage of the houses are placed in the side galleries. The house connection for all those, being through a masonry wail under the street curb, thus leaving the store vauits under the side-walks undisturbed. This looks well on paper, but some things may be questioned, such as, among others, the continuity of these main pipes and conduits, interrupted by the stations; and unless by being crowded into space already full, or by encreaching upon the vault space of the stores (immunity from interference with which is much dwelt upon by the patentee, as a dearable element doubtless toward the success of his scheme) there is no visible means for their efficient connections, and, in the event of a stopping in pipes, say sewer pipes, there is a small chance for raising the filtra through the mass of pipes to the surface, or properly cleansing the gaslery. be collected all the pipes or conduits required

of a storpage in pipes, say sever pipes, there is a small chance for raising the filts through the maze of pipes to the surface, or properly cleansing the gaslery.

The bursting of a water main (these last two accidents being of common occurrence) would lest the integraty of the partition wall of "Ferlax," of which so much is expected. We say nothing of the danger of interference with some of the electric wires—not of the well-known fact that gas pipes will leak under the very best management; and artificiallight being a necessity in these galeries, an explosion, sooner or later, is certainly within the probabilities. These defects, with others, could be catalogued manist the scheme, but it is noedless, as there are radical defects in the plans, which no amount of expenditure would decrease or relieve.

In the first piace, the present complication of pipes and conduits under the street would be doubted in number, as each side will require its district line; and as two 24-inch pipes will not discharge the flow through one 33-inch pipe, it follows that the reduction in the sizes of these pipes will not by any means be in proportion to the necessary increase in their number, and the side galeries will prove wholly inadequate to dispose even of the present wants of inhabitants, not to speak of their extension to meet new demands.

The dopth of execuation is stated as a standard of sixteen feet. This was not sufficient to allow of cross galleries above the cars, together with the convenience shown on the plans as "Ladles" pariors, gants' pariors, new rooms, package rooms," and accordingly we find the depth stated at the station plan on Fourteenth street lead presumably elsewhere as twenty-two feet below the street curb. With this increased depth the compartment appropriated for the cars, two stories below the street level, will be something like the Black Hole at Caicutts, which reminiscence brings before us the inherent radical defect of this scieme, which consists in the utter impressibility of effecting the neede

tion: The cars, without openings in the sides, run in a close compartment but a few incluss wider than the cars, and, acting as loose pistons on the air to drive it ahead and to draw it from behind, the patentee romarks that "it is expected that in rapid motion a sufficient ventilating current will be established."

The expression "it is expected" is good, and is modest coming from a patentee.

The ear as it starts from the station will, theoretically, push before it the body of foul air which it encounters, providing the same does not escape at the sides, bottom, or tops of the car. The sides are tolerably close to the wails, but the top and the space below the cars have ample opening to modify this expected action of the loose piston.

But for argument sake waive this defect in the piston, and suppose it to act perfectly, at

But for argument sake waive this defect in the piston, and suppose it to act perfectly, at the same time that it expels the foul air into the station ahead, a return train is drawing this same foul air from the station after it to fill the compartment with all the dirt, dust, and loud smells from the crowds of tobacco chewing, expectorating humanity which may fill to repletion the limited space appropriated to their use, two stories underground. This would be the result if the locae piston operated as intended, but this it cannot do; but its action would be that of a loose piston, open at both ends, and it will run back and forth without changing the foulness of the air to any appreciable extent; and the dampness arising from condensation two stories underground, and the dirt and dust of the corridors, the leakage from gas pipes, and sewer

nir to any appreciable extent; and the dampmess arising from condensation two atories underground, and the dirt and dust of the corridors, the leakage from gas pipes, and sewer
air, and all the nameless abominations usually
found in a crowded cellar devoid of ventilation
of any kind would be found in this tunnel, and
to such an extent that within aix months of its
opening for travel it would be presented by the
Board of Health as a nuisance dangerous to the
public health—and we may add to public
morals. These underground corridors, with
their accessory rooms, labelled as above, seen
under the flickering of artificial light, would
prove one of the sights of the metropolis.
We all are aware of the possibility of a motor
on wheels being temporarily disabled.
Let such an occurrence happen between stations on the New York District Railway plan,
and the passengers packed in air-tight chests
in a close-fitting tunnel, cut off from any possibility of communicating with the outside world
or with their fellow travellers on the other
tracks, and waiting under an artificial light for
they know not what, and the terror of the
situation would be something for a nervous
person to recollect for the rest of his life.
In these days, so rife with extravagant propositions, there has nothing been brought to
the public attention so little deserving of serious consideration as this plan for underground
travel in the city of New York.
ENGINEER.

The Militin Bills in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Senator Sewell has reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs the bill he introduced at the beginning of the session for increasing the annual appropriation to the militia.

This bill should be promptly passed. Its reat advantage over every other measure designed for the same purpose is that it was agreed to almost without question by the Senate in the last Congress; and, since a large proportion of those who then voted for it are still Sen-ators, it could undoubtedly be passed again, with only a few moments of discussion, as a measure already examined and approved.

Another advantage of the Sewell bill is its moderation. It only demands an increase of the appropriation to \$600,000, and surrounds the distribution and expenditure of this sum with all the sateguards that could reasonably lie asked. One proposition is to increase the amount of annual appropriation to \$1,000,000. This has the strong backing of the National Guard Association, and \$1,000,000 at this time is not an expenditure larger in proportion than \$200,000 was in 1808. Still, the Senate will do well to pass Mr. Sewell's bill, and if the House should choose to increase the appropriation it provides, concurrence in the increase will be easy.

easy.

The Slocum bill for a general reorganization of the militia system is hardly likely to be passed at this session, although some of its provisions might be grafted upon the Sewell bill.

provisions might be grafted upon the Sewell bill.

Gen. Drum, in this annual report, makes a suggestion that ought not to be forgotten in the plans for milital legislation. He recommends that Congress should at once provide for exchanging all the obsolete arms in the hands of the State militia for improved Springfield rifles, calibre 45, and the appropriate ammunition. It is not proposed, of course, to substitute the Springfield arm for rifles that are not obsolete, and that are even considered auperior to it by the troops that carry them. But there are many rifles that could be advantageously exchanged.

With this might goons more improvement in arms, which, however, the States and not Congress must be relied upon to effect, namely, the reduction of the 50 calibre, which some of them have adopted to 45, in order to secure uniformity in this vital point among the regular and militia forces.

The Russian Pacific Enliway. From the Moscow FedomostL

Our country needs a railroad running from the Saitle to the Pacific. It is the screet way to civilise Siberia and to increase the infinence of Russia amon the other powers. It will be the longest and the coat liest railway in the world. Its building must not be de layed any longer.

Wangscoros, Jan. 18.—The De-lengress are in a singular position. handsome working majority in the

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Democrate in Congress are in singular position. They have a handcome working majority in the Bouse of the presentation. The heapthican majority gainst them in the Senate is small. The resident is a Democrat. Tet there is a little scord or sympathy between the Democratic President in Democratic President in Congress and the Executive that begislation whice finds favor at the Capitto is likely to be very different from that suggested from the White House. If the Democratic House succeed in Dassing some measures through the Senate, they will be in as much danger of ancountering an Executive vote as there was when they had to be submitted for approval to a Republican President.

Not that there is any breach between the President and Congress. Not that the Democratic Representatives are hostile to Mr. Cleveland. Their relations are friendly. Such Congressman as visit the White House when they desire to pluck a feather from the fat grosse of official patronage are kindly and courteously received, whether their mission is successful or a failure. But the President has separated himself from the sympathy of Congress. Alarmed by the "pitch" theory of the Mugressman without being defiled," Mr. Cleveland has adopted the doctrine that the powers of the executive and legislative branches of the Government should forever and in all things be kept separates and distinct.

Thus the founders of the republic, it is seen, never contemplated such a separation or isolation of the executive and legislative branches of the Government as the Muguump theory has forced on the President, Mr. Cleveland never asks advice from anybody. He deems his duty done when he form passing inexpedient he conscientious conviction that it would be an offense to this as expedient. He is under the conscientious conviction that it would be an offense to the grown the fat and the president has a false to the peculiar theory of reform which he has adopted, if he should labor with Congressmen to prevent them from passing inexpedient w except by the united strength of party, lexislative and executive combined? I venture the prediction that no leading recommendations underly the President will be adopted by Congress, and that such legislation as he might oppose is likely to find favor with the House, Not, I repeat, because of any antagonism, but for the reason that the Executive has dropped out of Congressional business, and because the majority of the House, composed of active and loyal party men, who might have easily been controlled by a Sympathetic President, is essentially cold and indifferent to an independent President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-My Friend: sop relates how a bear, watching over his sleeping riend-a man who had saved his life-saw a fly light pon his face. He smashed the fly and his friend's fac-

Is not Judge Edmunds, in his furious raid upon the Is not surge adminds, in his furious raid upon the Normon population of Utah, equally beside himself? To violently crush out polygamy, he proposes to disenfranchise all the women of Utah Territory, Mormon and Gentile—innocent and guilty—to take from them the right to vote, which they have exercised for seventeen years, when the matter of voting women has nothing whatever to do with polygamy. Evidently he is smashing his friend's face: he would release all women has into a state of political vassalage to the men, who are no better than they are. Disinberit innocent children be grants whom we have invited to come to our shores, ecause, foreouth, they are not orthodox Christians, and

munds—while killing the fly, smashing his friend's face? In his religious real to serve God or the orthodox Christians he would destroy the right of female suffrage: the right, now possessed, of polygamous children nherit property; the right of companies to carry or Judge he is as much bound to protect as Judge Taney was to see that black people did have some rights which he himself and all white people were bound to respec

of all our great cities (excepting Utah, which had neither bawdy house nor groggery until the G-ntiles gained a foothold), polygamy is as a fly on the face of the sleeping American republic. When the republic awakes to righteousness toward women, children. Indians, and ware slaves, the fly will fly away instants P. W. EVASS

Mr. Gowen Explaine-Satisfactorily, Too.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A friend has handed me a alip cut from a recent issue of voi journal containing an editorial article headed, "Mr. Gowen Should Explain," in which; I am asked to explain a charge alleged to have been made by Mr. Keim to the effect that the latter had refused a proposition made to him by me that he should put up half a million in Reading shares as a basis upon which to sustain the common stock of the Jersey Central in a gambling operation with me. I never heard such a charge made, nor could it truthfully have been made by any one. I was elected President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company seventeen years ago, and in all that time I have never directly or indirectly been personally intereated to the extent of one single cent in any gambling whatever either in the stock or securities of my own company or in those of any other company upon the Stock Exchange, except where as trustee, executor, or administrator I have been obliged to self-securities of decedents, and except where from to time I have ought securities as an investment, none of which have

forme weeks ago, in a public speech, I criticised the enduct of the recent management of the Reading Rail road Company very severely for refusing to purchase additional shares of the Central New Jersey shared. Mr. which they guaranteed six per cent. dividends. Mr. Keim the other day, in defending himself from my are a "gambling scheme." But additional shares of the Central New Jarsey stock up how the purchase of the company's six per cent. obliga-tions at less than 80 per cent. could be called gambling I am at a less to determine, and, as the issue between Mr. Keim and myself was determined in my favor by my unanimous election as President of the company, I am led to believe that those chiefly interested in the company took my view of the case. Yery truly yours, PRILADRIPHIA Jan. 16. FRANKLIS B. GOWER.

A Georgia View of Mr. Marble's Mission.

From the Atlanta Constitution. The truth of the business is that these European pligrimages on behalf of an American system of finance are absurd and ridiculous. If we are to sak Europe to set us the fashion in a currency system, why not ask them to set us the fashion in government? Probably this will be done after a while. There are num bers of people in the East, where the attempt to denre ciate silver has its origin, who would be glad to live under an American monarchy, and associate with noble lords, and there is no reason why they should not be gratified, for if we are to have our financial system die tated from Europe there is no reason why we should not have our system of government dictated by Germany or

New York's Democratic Governor. From the Enoxytile Journal

Gov. Hill's Democracy is like good old demo-eratic whisker, two above proof. He avidently doesn't elleve in any adulteration, and on all occasions makes it known that he is a Democrat, without a qualifying adverb or adjective. He has evidently adopted this unqualified expression as his political trade mark: "I am Democrat. Others may be Jeffersoulan Democrats, tariff for revenue Democrats, hard money Democrats, &c., but as for me, Hill, Governor of New Tork, I am a Democrat." It is his platform, and he is going to make it the platform of the next National Democratic Convention, if there is any such thing possible.

Thinks Well of the Country.

"Shine 'em uppa ?" said an Italian bootblack 'Phat's the charge !" asked Pat.

"Five cents."
"Bree crass and Fat, as he seated himself in the chair,
"It has orra, sounthry, Ameriky, where a poor Orrichan can get his boots blacked by a gintlemon wid goold
rin," in his ears."

A constant cough, with faiting aircongth, and westing of flesh, are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. Br. Jayne's Expectorant is a cafe remedy for lung and throat alle. Age

ald be difficult for the most exacting society grambler to find fault with New York at the present moment. Every possible applicance for outdoor and indoor enjoyment is at hand, and all tastes, fancies, and idiosynerasies. as well as every age and condition of humanity. an be supplied with all the pleasure they may dealre. as easily as a gourmet can get a dinner to his satisfaction by ordering it at Delmonico's. The only capital necessary is a

MAP IS COURS OF IT SUCRETY.

little money, much time, and good humor.

The powers of the air did their work faithfully a week ago. They sowed suffering discomfort, and inconvenience broadenst for half the community, but they brought joy, mirth, and merry making in their train for those who could afford to be joily. Toboggan clubs have started up in abundance, and Canada seems suddenly to have been transported to the neighborhood of New York. The Country Club, to which Mr. James Waterbury has presented an excellent slide, has had its hundreds, and Orange its tens of hundreds of visitors, all ready and eager for the fray. Large parties from town have gone out in the bright moonlight almost every evening this week. 3 Lawrence Turnure took out one on Friday evening. They dined at the club house, enjoyed the craze of the hour, and returned to town by a late train. Toboggan costume is now an indispensable part of a lady's or gentleman's wardrobe, and several enthusiasts have already sent orders to Worth for something quite original and novel to be completed

in time for next year.

For those who prefer to enjoy their arctic pleasures nearer home, sleighing in the Contral Park has been fairly good, and the usual gayety and exhibaration have accompanied the ingling bells and flying cutters. Nothing newer than the protty Russian sleighs, which made their appearance last winter, has been seen this year. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Potter drove a curious turnout—somewhat resembling a bob sled, the lady in front and Mr. Potter behind. Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, whose winter equipage is always in perfect tasto, has a new leigh, with plumes, liveries, harness, and robes, all in a combination of blue and black which is very effective and very becoming to attention in the Park, Mr. Edward N. Diekerson's new sleigh-which, by the way, is a fourin-hand-is all white, Mr. Harry Cannon's all black. Both have fur harness, fur robes, fur liveries. In one case, even to the groom's caps, they are of spotless white; in the other f sealskin, and, consequently, almost black, Mr. Dickerson's turnout is showy and effective. Mr. Cannon's quiet and unobtrusive. Both are costly and handsome and would attract attention even in St. Petersburg.

The dinners, teas, and balls of the week have

con numerous. Indeed, sleighing all day and dancing all night have been the sole business and occupation of society people for the last ten days. Mrs. Remsen's dance for her four young daughters on Tuesday evening was much enjoyed by them, and their friends. Not more than half a dozen married ladies were invited, and the girls, having the floor to them-selves and the undivided attention of all the best men, found it a very delightful evening indeed. The favors in the cotilion were ex-

ceptionally pretty.

The dance at Mrs. Bronson's on Thursday evening was small, select, and satisfactory to those who were invited to enjoy it. The number was limited, however, and the novelty of the four preceding dinners did not contribute as decidedly to the gavety of the evening as was expected. Mr. Howard led a very good german, however, which culminated in a S Roger de Coverley, or Virginia reel, as we call t here, with which the ball broke up.

Mrs. Frederic Gallatin's ball on Friday night was far and away the handsomost entertainment that has been given this winter. There are but few houses in New York to compare with Mr. Gallatin's in point of spaciousness and artistic decoration. The beauty of the ballroom, which is an apartment of superb proper tions, was enhanced by a profusion of natural owers most advantageously disposed, and with the lights, music, jewels, and flying flaures fairy land which are never to be seen except in a gentleman's house. There were more dowigers and diamonds, too, than have appeared at any ball this winter, and, young America to the contrary notwithstanding, they make an effective background to every society picture. Mrs. Eibridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Gallatin's sister-

in-law, gives a ball to-morrow evening. The Charity ball at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday is expected to be oven more number of tickets have been sold to leading sodety people, and there is not a sufficient rush of gayety to weary the belies or make them in-

disposed for a good dance on a good floor. The second Assembly will take place at Delmonico's rooms on Thursday evening next.

fessional semi-amateur troop that Miss E sales Vokes, or, more properly speaking, Mrs. City. brought out with her continues to be the favorite for theatre parties, and numbers of them assemble there every evening. Mr. Clay, who is a brother of the musical composer Mr. Frederick Clay, and his clever wife, as well as Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Grassmith, some of whom have taken to the stage as a profession, and others merely as a lark. have been largely entertained at languages and dinners during the last week. Sir to be rick and Miss Cameron gave a dinner for them, at which were present, among others, Mass Otis and Miss Brady, Mr. H. A. Her-bert, and Mr. Robert Sale Hill, Mrs. James Lord gave a luncheon for almost the same guests, and the English notabilities were also present at Mrs. Shorwood's delightfur literary afternoon on Wednesday. Mr. Elliot, who is a relative of the Earl of Minto, is a musician as well as a dramatio artist, and Mr. Grossmath is an R. A., and an artist of no mean reputs tion. He plays for his own amusement, and not for money. Mr. Walter Brandon Thomas has some idea of adopting the stage as a profession, and those who have seen him at the Standard can hardly entertain a doubt of his

success should be decide to do so. The engagement has been announced of Miss Emily Post, daughter of Mr. Elwin Post and granddaughter of the late Morgan Gibbes, to Mr. George Griswold of the well-known fam: 1 of that name in this city and brother of Ar. Francis L. Griswold.

The gayety of Washington increases day in day, and several balls have already been given. That at the British Legation was a british affair, but except in the names and forces of the guests, which have changed, of course, in very marked way since last year, it diff red but little from its producessors. Miss West and the cotillon with the Hon, Charles Hardings. and there was the usual sprinkling of English as well as American notabilities. Receptions and 5 o'clock teas are much more popular a the capital than they are here, and, indeed, they are so numerous that the entire time of the indies of the Cabinet is taken up in giving and attending them. New Yorkers are not yet to be seen in great numbers, but next month, when home gayeties begin to pall, they will migrate to Washington and Florida in large parties. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James were am of the guests at the President's first state disper on Thursday. The superb residence of Mr. D. P. Morgan on Scott Circle is closed to the present on account of the death of a relative of Mrs. Morgan in this city. Mrs. llayened Rodgers gave a large tea on Tuesday to introduce the third daughter of Sepator Cameron.

The Junior Ciub, an organization compoentirely of young men, among whom and Messrs. E. F. Coward, Evert Wendell, and Charles Beekman, are bustly preparing 120 plays, "The Little Septinel" and "A Care for the Fidgets," which will be given at the faversity Club Theatre on the evening of I'd next, for the benefit of the St. Mary's tree Hospital for Children, an institution conducted by an Episcopal sisterhood. The enterings roont will be under the management of la last connected with the hospital.